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MEDIATION IS CALLED ENDED BY BRAZILIAN

DA GAMA TELLS PRESS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM IS SETTLED

IS FLAG SALUTED?

Generalities Magnificently Dealt In as Mediator Dubs Council Satisfactory

(By Associated Press.)
Niagara Falls, Ont., July 1.—Ambassador DaGama, of Brazil, today formally announced the virtual settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico.
The ambassador explained that while mediation would take an indefinite recess awaiting the outcome of efforts by representatives of the two Mexico factions to solve the internal problems of Mexico, the task of mediation was not yet concluded, though an essential part of its work had been accomplished.
The ambassador spoke at a luncheon given by the three mediators to newspaper correspondents. The American and Mexican delegations were present and the remarks of Mr. DaGama, after careful revision, were made public later, constituting a formal statement of the mediation work thus far.

Revised Statement.

"It is a source of satisfaction for me," said the ambassador, "to be able to say that one of the essential points of our program, that dealing with the international side of the conflict, is virtually settled. This does not imply that we go home with our task concluded, but we feel that so far we have averted war. We have established also through agreement between the parties most directly interested and in complete harmony with the sentiments of the government of the United States, that it is a principle of American policy to have our national problems always given a fair examination and settled without foreign interference. We understand that if such a result has been attained we shall have created a more favorable atmosphere in international politics in America."

Mr. DaGama called attention to the fact that President Wilson personally had informed the mediators before they left Washington that the only way to solve Mexico's problem was "to aid the contending parties in Mexico to reach an agreement among themselves, thus obtaining a Mexican solution of the Mexican question."

Wilson's Way.

In this manner the ambassador revealed that the course mediation has taken was in President Wilson's mind from the beginning.

The speech served also as a definition for the world generally of the hitherto unsettled status of mediation. Ambassador DaGama and Minister Naon had many details to arrange and postponed their departure until tomorrow. The Washington government would have preferred that the mediation board remain here while the constitutionalists were urged to act quickly on the invitation already extended them.

The mediators tonight formally acknowledged the latest note from General Carranza. The action expresses appreciation for Carranza's friendly sentiments towards peace and is cordially passed. It will be made public tomorrow.

Delegates Released.

The American delegates today received word from Washington to leave here when they thought advisable, but they will be left to go. The Huerta delegates received formal instructions from their government giving them plenary powers to discuss internal questions with constitutionalists. The Huerta delegation is anxious to know when and where the conference will take place. Should no definite word be received by Friday or Saturday, some of the Huerta delegates will go to New York to stay. Minister Naon, of Argentina, after conferring in Washington with Lule Cabrera, expects to telegraph the Huerta delegates some definite ideas of the time the informal conference will be convened.

Emilio Bahasa, head of the Huerta delegation, said he was pleased with the accomplishments of mediation thus far. The recess of mediation still holds in effect the armistice between the United States and the Huerta government at Vera Cruz.

Troops Not Mentioned.

No protocol has been signed indicating when the American forces will be withdrawn. This has been left for consideration after the two Mexican factions agree on the new provisional government. It is expected this protocol along with others already signed will be embodied later in a complete agreement to be signed by the constitutionalists, the Huerta delegates and American representatives. (Continued on Page Four.)

CONGRESS TO PUT THROUGH ITS PROGRAM

DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO REMAIN IN WASHINGTON UNTIL SENATE ACTS

RESOLVES COURSE

Party Conference Votes on Resolution Against a Premature Adjournment

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 1.—Senate Democrats in conference late today adopted a resolution declaring their purpose to stay in session until the trust legislation passed by the house has been acted upon by the senate. The resolution does not bind senators to vote for the bills without charge.
The resolution is designed to give definite and final notice to business and the country that anti-trust legislation is to be passed before congress quits Washington. It was proposed by Senator Stone after a talk with President Wilson and with other democratic leaders. Senator Stone said it was intended as an answer to the propaganda for immediate adjournment of congress.

Party Measures.

If party leaders decide in the future that it will be necessary to make party measures of the three house bills or the substitutions offered for them, another conference will be held for the purpose of binding democrats to definite legislation. Some senators thought the resolution might bind senators to vote for the bills but Senator Kern, chairman of the conference declared such was not its purpose and a clause stating this in specific terms was adopted.

The resolution says:

"Resolved, that the conference of democratic senators after due consideration, hereby declares that the present session of congress should not adjourn until at least the following bills now pending in the senate have been finally disposed of."

Include Anti-Trust.

It names the trade commission, the railroad securities bill and the Clayton anti-trust bills as the measures to be included. The explanatory clause attached to the resolution reads: "The resolution heretofore adopted is intended merely as an expression of the purpose of the majority party in reference to adjournment."

Sensors who hope to get away from Washington within six weeks or two months comfort in the announcement from the conference that Senator Kern, Majority Leader, will ask the Senate to hold night sessions next week.

At the same time Senator Lewis, the Democratic whip, was instructed to keep a quorum present at all times. These facts indicate an intention by the majority to press the trade commission bill to a vote as soon as possible and to put the appropriation bills through when opportunity offers. The trade commission bill is before the Senate and a vote may be asked any day.

Bills in Committee.

The railroad securities bill and the Clayton bill still are in committee, but it is possible that one may be reported as soon as it becomes apparent the commission bill is near passage.

Some leaders hope adjournment can be taken on August 20 or September 1. The conference was harmonious. Several Senators expressed dissatisfaction with provisions in some of the bills, but it was made clear no one was bound to vote for any particular bill. The only indication that there was a marked division of sentiment came when the clause was proposed explaining that the resolution refers to adjournment. It was adopted 17 to 16. Its friends declared it was offered to make plain the action to act on trust legislation and without binding anyone to a particular form. There was a general discussion as to whether the resolution should include language declaring the bills to be party measures, but it was decided to leave this question for further conferences.

Originally it was intended that the resolution declare that the congress stay until the "passage" of the bills, but this was changed to read "disposal." The argument for this change was that passage might be taken to mean the three house bills must be ones to receive senate approval and "disposal" would leave senators free to do as they pleased.

School Plenic.

The former pupils of Calhoun or Shady Grove school are cordially invited to attend a picnic on the school grounds on Saturday afternoon, July 4. Bring well filled lunch baskets.

In a new road making machine the asphalt is heated as it is being mixed by flames from the firebox of the boiler, blown into the mixing drum by a powerful blast.

THIRTY SEVEN MILLION ACRE COTTON CROP

COTTON PLANTED IN UNITED STATES ON THAT LAND AREA

CONDITION IS 79.6

Final Week of June Was Most Favorable of Month on the Crops

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 1.—A total area of 36,960,000 acres of cotton is in cultivation in the United States according to the preliminary estimate of the department of agriculture announced today. This compares with 34,458,000 acres, the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago, 37,089,000 acres picked last year, 34,283,000 in 1912 and 36,045,000 acres in 1911.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 79.6 per cent of a normal, as compared with 74.3 per cent on May 25, this year, 81.8 per cent on June 25 last year, and 80.7 per cent the ten year average on June 25.

The month began with one of the severest drouths ever known in the western portion of the cotton belt. It greatly retarded growth of early planted cotton and delayed the germination of late planted. In the western portions of the belt the first week of the month was excessively wet. This prevented any improvement in the plants and made cultivation and planting difficult.

Better conditions prevailed during the second week, the plant making good progress in the eastern and central portions of the belt, while in the western portion had the most favorable weather for several weeks.

During the third week local showers in the eastern and central portions of the belt greatly improved the outlook and early planted cotton generally was reported in good condition but later planted was backward and needed rain. Highly favorable weather (Continued on Page Three.)

DYNAMITE KILLS CHARLOTTE FIRE CHIEF AND MAN

Firemen Were Laying Hose to Fight Small Fire at The Time Of the Accident

(By Associated Press.)
Charlotte, N. C., July 1.—While laying hose preparatory to putting out a fire which was consuming the barn of J. B. Watkins at 309 South Cedar street, Chief J. H. Wallace and Fireman William B. Glenn were killed and Fireman C. F. Todd and Randolph Erwin, seriously, and Bob Starnes slightly injured this morning at 8:48 o'clock by an explosion of dynamite in a nearby smaller building used by Contractor Hawkins as a storage house. Four citizens attracted by the fire were also bruised and stunned.

The fact that there was a kink in the hose and others of the fire company had been sent out of the danger zone by the chief to straighten this out saved other firemen from certain injury and probable death.

Glenn was instantly killed; Wallace died at a hospital at 12:25. Samuel B. McGinn, assisting the firemen in carrying the hose, received a severe blow and several hurts about the face.

W. H. Eberhardt, clerk in a store, was hit in the forehead by a flying plank and bruised.

W. H. Roberts, who was also helping to pull the hose, was badly stunned but not bruised.

B. T. Phillips, about 60 years of age, was run over and trampled by the crowd that broke in wild confusion to ward Cedar street.

GOOD CAMPAIGN THUNDER

Jumping on Pullman Company For Letting Coffee Ride.

Special to The Intelligencer.
Columbia, July 1.—Attorneys for the Pullman Car Company appeared before the railroad commission Wednesday set up the general defense that an order requiring separate cars for the races on the railways in South Carolina would cause a great hardship on the company. The hearing was held in the office of the railroad commission and was attended by representatives of the Pullman company and the railways in South Carolina. The company had been ordered to show cause why separate cars should not be provided. The commission took the testimony under advisement.

DUBOIS OFFERS CLEAR ANSWER TO ROOSEVELT

SAYS UNITED STATES MUST TREAT COLOMBIAN RE-PUBLIC FAIRLY

IS NOT BLACKMAIL

Former Minister to Latin-American Republic Says Claims Should Be Settled

(By Associated Press.)
Halstead, Penn., July 1.—In a statement issued here tonight dealing with the proposed Colombian treaty, James T. Dubois, United States Minister to Colombia under the Taft administration, takes issue with the views recently expressed by Colonel Roosevelt and explains his own reasons for supporting the treaty. Regarding his difference with Col. Roosevelt on the subject, Mr. Dubois regrets opposing "a great leader whose fortunes I devotedly followed for ten years" and says, "no man will tolerate the thought that any of Col. Roosevelt's acts was inspired by tainted motives but no man is always right."

Negotiations for a treaty during the Taft administration failed, he says, because his instructions, out of excessive care not to impugn the motives of President Roosevelt, "in taking" Panama, failed to give Colombia sufficient justice. "The pending treaty he believes, should be approved heartily by the American people."

Took Decided Issue

Taking issue with Colonel Roosevelt regarding the character of public men in Colombia, Mr. Dubois declared they compare well with the public men of other countries, instead of being "blackmailers and bandits," quoting Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that the people of Panama were a unit in demanding the revolution he says "a handful of men conceived it and not the hundredth part of the isthmus inhabitants knew of the revolt until an American officer in the uniform of the United States army raised the flag of the new republic."

Regarding the acting president, Marroquin, whom he quotes, Colonel Roosevelt as describing "as an absolute and uncontrolled dictator," Mr. Dubois says "it was in accordance with the law that he acted with discretion."

"If Theodore Roosevelt had realized the true situation in Bogota he would have reinforced his patience with sympathy for that helpless people who had been, for a hundred years, our best friends," south of the Rio Grande," the statement says.

Is It Blackmail?
Mr. Dubois deals with Col. Roosevelt's claim that the Colombian treaty (Continued on Page Four.)

WOULD CURTAIL CAPITALIZATION

Senator Cummins Will Offer Bill To Place a Limit on All Corporations

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 1.—An arbitrary legal limit on the amount of capital to be allowed in a single corporation engaged in any particular line of business was advocated in the senate today by Senator Cummins in a speech supporting the administration trade commission bill. The senator announced he would propose an amendment empowering the commission to fix the limit and establishing the rule that "no corporation should command an amount of capital which of itself tended to establish a monopoly."

Sensor Cummins said his efforts were not aimed against "big business as such."

Asserting that the United States Steel Corporation, though it controlled only about one-half of the country's steel industry, through its capitalization of \$1,500,000,000 had power to eliminate competition, the senator said he would limit the capitalization of any single company in the steel business to \$300,000,000.

Sensor Cummins also announced that he would propose amendments giving the proposed trade commission authority to eliminate interlocking directorates and holding companies. Both of these problems are dealt with in the Clayton bill, another measure on the administration program, which has passed the house.

The determination of the democrats to press the anti-trust bills to a vote as early as possible was made clear today, when Senator Newlands sought an agreement to begin voting on the trade commission bill at 6 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Senator Cummins objected, saying the discussion scarcely had commenced.

OFFICERS NAVY BOARD PICKED ARE EFFICIENT

SURPRISE CAUSED BY THE COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF MEN

MAY REVISE LAWS

Secretary Josephus Daniels Says The Present Requirement is Not Satisfactory

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, July 1.—Fifteen naval officers, several of them captains with distinguished records, ended their active careers today upon the recommendation of the naval "plucking board," Secretary Daniels made public the names of those selected for compulsory retirement this year, with formal announcement that he expected to ask for the repeal of the law of 1899 under which the annual "plucking" is done.

The officers retired, with their present stations and home addresses, follow:

Captain John H. Gibbons, commanding battleship Utah, Washington, D. C.

Captain Frank W. Kellogg, commanding battleship North Carolina, Waterbury, Conn.

Captain John C. Leonard, commanding battleship Virginia, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain Frank K. Hill, army war college, Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, O.

Captain George R. Evans, commanding battleship Nebraska, Washington, D. C.

Commander George N. Hayward, collier Hannibal, Chicago.

Commander John P. Patton, commanding battleship Tennessee and recommissioning ship at New York, Columbia, S. C.

Commander Provost Eabin, enroute to United States from Asiatic station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Continued on Page Four.)

FEAR CIVIL WAR WITH THE IRISH IN OLD ULSTER

House of Lords Debate Best Measures For Preventing Further Trouble

(By Associated Press.)
London, July 1.—When the measure to amend the Irish Home rule came up today for second reading in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Unionist leader, announced that as Ireland was one as the armed camp, it was necessary to find a way out of the threatening calamity. The Unionists, therefore, he said, would give the amending bill the second reading and introduce amendments in regard to the area to be excluded from the operations of the home rule bill, the duration of the exclusion and the government of the excluded area.

The Unionists, he concluded, would not agree to the second reading of the home rule bill itself.

Lord Lansdowne added that the action in passing the second reading of the amendment of the bill would be misunderstood in many quarters but there was no other way to avert civil war.

Most of the other speakers were conciliatory in tone. A notable exception was Lord Willoughby deBroke, leader of the "Die Hards," who moved the rejection of the bill.

The archbishop of York said that what the country wanted now was not the rejection of the bill, but a settlement in some form. Irish self government he declared, was inevitable.

The Earl of Arron announced that he could not vote for the second reading because it would be in violation of the oath of the Ulster Covenanters. There was unconfirmed rumor on the coast of County Mayo for loyal that 50,000 rifles had been landed the Nationalist volunteers.

Gold Hill Inquiry.
Washington, July 1.—Investigation of the use of senate stationery in the promotion of a North Carolina gold mine will begin tomorrow before a senate committee. Senators Overman and Chilton, whose committee stationery is said to have been used, and Senators Pomerene and Swanson, stockholders in the mining company, probably will testify. The examination probably will extend into the sending of a government expert by John Skilton Williams, comptroller of the currency to look into the mine.

PRIMARY IS THE SUBJECT FOR DISPUTE

TOGA ASPIRANTS HURL NEW RULES ABOUT AS FOR-ENSIC DARTS

PLACE FOR BLEASE

Sumter Gladiator Suggests Partnership With Sotile For the Governor After Canvass

Special to The Intelligencer.
Lancaster, July 1.—The six hundred voters who attended the campaign meeting here today were more emphatic in their choice of candidates than were those at Chester yesterday.

Governor Blease was the first speaker, and a group of animated followers directly in front of the porch on which the speaker was standing cheered the governor lustily when he was introduced. They were equally boisterous when the governor made his customary scathing denunciation of the new primary rules and took his forensic swings at "biggor," "nigger," "nigger," Mr. Jennings bitterly assailed the governor concerning the asylum episode, characterizing the trial of Dr. Eleanor B. Saunders as "a proceeding such as has never been held in a civilized country before."

Has New Job.
This speaker suggested a new job for the governor today as the governor promised one to Senator Smith yesterday.

"Mr. Blease yesterday at Chester said that he'd go back to Newberry and work again in the livery stable before he'd apologize for or explain any word he had ever uttered or anything that he had ever done, I suggested," continued the speaker "that he go to Charleston and go into partnership with James Sotile the King of Blind tigers, the colonel on his staff. The governor would then have a better business."

"This speaker also took Senator Smith to task for his failure to indict Bleaseism."

"How long will he keep silent," the speaker asked "I don't know whether he endorses Blease's record or not. He hasn't yet said anything in this direction. I believe that its his duty too to show that Blease is not fit to go to the United States Senate. How long will he continue to make only that cotton speech which we heard six years ago, and which any parrot could make by going around with the campaign."

Primary Rules.
Mr. Pollock spoke of the new primary rules and said that he had no apology to make for helping to frame them. "I stood shoulder to shoulder with those who wanted every honest voter in South Carolina to vote once and just once." He then read the list of "furliners" taken from one of the Club Rolls of Charleston, a general admixture of Greek Hungarian and Italian names.

"These are the scum of the earth the riff-ruff that drift into Charleston and herded together and were voted like sheep by Vincent Chieca and James Sotile," Mr. Pollock explained. "They don't know a word of English they can't even sign their names. They haven't a dollar. Yet they are the kind that come in from Augusta or bordering counties on election days and kill the votes of honest farmers."

It was while Mr. Jennings was defending the primary rules and explaining that it was the undesirable fraudulent vote that was to be disfranchised, when some on called out "they were all on your side, we didn't need them."

"Well, we changed the rules to keep these out, then we should you object if they were all on your side," Mr. Jennings retorted.

Smith Spoke Last.
Senator Smith was the last speaker. He had been twitted earlier in the day by each speaker, saying that the Lever cotton exchange bill had been substituted for the Smith bill. The senator made a good point by reading the associated press dispatch that the senate declined to accept the Lever Bill as substitute.

The senator also swept the audience when he "came back" at Mr. Pollock who gleefully reminds each audience that it has cost the government almost \$1,000 a pound to fatten Senator Smith. The reason they could fatten him was because I was a "throughbred" the senator answered "now my opponent is only a "razor back" and they could never fatten him."

Mr Pollock was also likened to Lincoln's boss on the Mississippi "which had such a big whistle and such a little boiler that it had to stop to blow." The audience today was made up largely of farmers and senator Smith's cotton talk carried the audience with him.

Chauffeur Stunt.
Lancaster, July 1.—Gov. Blease's negro chauffeur, who played an important role in the Columbia police court records several months ago (Continued on Page Four.)

CAMPAIGNERS BEHAVE WELL IN MARLBORO

SAME OLD HARRANGUE BY SOME SEEKERS FOR OFFICE

SOME SHOWED 'PEP'

The Candidates Spoke at the Mill Village At Night, All Except Mullally

Special to The Intelligencer.
Bennettsville, July 1.—J. A. Summers, candidate for Comptroller General, denied today that he was present at the alleged "chamber" proceedings at the state asylum. This was in reply to the statement made by Mr. Jennings at Chester yesterday that Mr. Summers was present when it was planned to ask for the resignation of Dr. Saunders.

Mr. A. G. Brice, candidate for attorney general, announced that he would vote against Blease for the United States Senate. He characterized Attorney General Peoples' record as one of "masterful inactivity." Mr. Brice was well received.

Mullally, candidate for governor, made another period speech.

The negro question was discussed at length by Charles Carroll Sims of Darwell, a gubernatorial aspirant, who said the negroes are today as great a problem as in 1876. He charged that the recent revision of the primary rules effected the "poor white people" of this state as the eight ballot box law did the negroes—"disfranchized them."

John G. Clinkcales made it plain that he is not an advocate of state wide prohibition, stating that while he is opposed to the sale of liquor he considers the present liquor laws sufficiently stringent in rigidly enforced, which he promised to do if elected. Clinkcales was given an ovation and devoted the principal part of his speech to advocacy of compulsory education.

The newspapers were lauded by Mendel L. Smith, speaker of the house of representatives seeking the governorship, who asserted that he had received of the press all he deserved, and that he expected it to prove a great asset to his expected administration. He told several years ago he strongly opposed compulsory education, but after an investigation was convinced it was necessary. He urged local optional laws of this nature.

Race track gambling was characterized as a great evil by Charles A. Smith lieutenant governor in the race for governor, who was loudly applauded when he made a feeling plea for respect for the law.

The proposed national rural credit law was endorsed by Robt. A. Cooper of Laurens, who urged the people of this state to enact such a law. He declared he wanted to see the South Carolinians become home builders and home owners.

Criticizing Clinkcales for limiting his appeal yesterday to the small cotton mill stockholders, William C. Irby candidate for governor, denounced the assistance of the people to fight the "financial aristocracy" of the north.

Richard I. Manning, declared that Clemson college of which he is a trustee, is planning to send throughout the State expert farm demonstrators to personally teach modern agricultural methods. He again appealed for law and order and administration of law.

"I am opposed to spending more money for the education of the negroes until the white children of this state have been given the needed opportunities by proper development of the common school system," declared John G. Richards, candidate for governor. Richards opposed compulsory education.

Probably 700 voters of Marlboro county attended the meeting, and were undemonstrative. Clinkcales was accorded the most enthusiastic reception. M. L. Smith and Manning well received.

Candidates for minor offices made their usual addresses. They displayed any desire to inject personalities into their campaigns.

The candidates tonight address the mill operatives here with the exception of Mullally, who stated he would speak two hours tonight at the court house.

Commended by War Department.
President W. M. Riggs, of Clemson College, has received a commendatory telegram from the War Department which will be read with interest by Clemson men, both alumni and undergraduates, throughout the State. The telegram is signed by Adjutant General Heistand and is as follows:

"On recommendation of College Inspection Board, institution under your control especially commended for progress and improvement during the year, and announcement to that effect will be made in War Department Bulletin."